Book Published Recently Reveals Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Killed 60 POWs

NAGASAKI. — At least 50 Allied prisoners of war were killed in the atomic bombing of Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945, according to a book published recently.

The book is the eight volume of "Nagasaki-no Shogen" (Testimonies of Nagasaki) which includes testimony given by a former chief cook at a detention center for Allied POWs.

The former cook is Jidayu Tajima, 56, of Yahata, Nagasaki.

According to his testimony, he was drafted into the now defunct Imperial Army in June 1942 when he was a freshman at a university.

Tajima was ordered on Jan. 2, 1943 to go to a new detention center for POWs to be built in Nagasaki.

He reached Nagasaki, accompanying about 480 Allied POWs, who included Indonesian Dutch subjects, Britons and Dutch.

The POWs were admitted into the detention center on the site of a closed spinning mill near the Uragami Station of the Japanese National Railways (JNR).

Tajima says in the book that about 100 POWs died before the atomic bombings, due largely to the worst food shortage he had ever experienced.

Tajima was exposed to the radiation of the atomic bombing, together with the POWs in the detention center, about 1.5 kilometers from the blast center.

He says that he wandered around the destroyed city, leading about 15 to 16 surviving POWs. Tajima estimates about 50 POWs died in the atomic bombing.

Tajima says that he and the survived POWs walked about five kilometers from the detention center to a dormitory of a shipyard, where they stayed till the end of the war.

Tajima is now blind and mostly bedridden.

Asked about his testimony given in the book, Tajima said that he had been thinking about the atomic bombing ever since the end of the war.

Tajima said that it became clear after 30 years of thinking that atomic bomb was evil and impermissible.

"I wanted to say this to the people of the world with a firm conviction," he said.

Con. On P. 3

The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Vol. 40 — 62 FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1976 Toronto, Ont.

"Enemy That Never Was" Praised By J. C. Tanaka

By J. C. TANAKA

"The Enemy That Never Was" a history of the Japanese Canadians written by Ken Adachi, reviewed by J.C. Tanaka.

* * *

Commissioned by the National Japanese Canadian Citizen Acssociation, this book recounts what happened in the course of the one hundred turbulent and violent years of the Japanese race in Canada. Skilfully the story has been told, well researched, a truly outstanding social and documentary history of educational significant. Adachi provided valuable insight into the raw fragility of democratic ideal which the nation professes in peacetime, but crumbles so easily in crises or war. This stirring and emotional history is presented in calm, without any facile dramatic or poignant prose. Letting facts speak for themselves makes it a very interesting book for all Canadians, moreover for Nisei and Sansei. The story should not be ignored or buried by major Canadian historical texts, among a few sentences or paragraphs.

The open chapter starts with a brief introductory history of Japan, Francis Xaviers missionary and Jesuits converted many Japanese to Catholicism The Tokugawa Feudal Lord era advocated complete isolation and seclusion for the next three hundred years. Failure of dynasty to resist foreign power resulted in the end of the chrysalis feudal era of Japan. Then country restored and revived Emperor Supremacy under the reign of Emperor Meiji. Year of 1867 was the begining of modern, briliant and outstanding forty-five years in the two thousand five hundred years of Japan's history.

Majority of Issei were born in that period and influenced by the Educational Rescript "knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world". When they emigrated, the dream of a promised new world to gain knowledge and streets paved with gold were not true: it was just pioneer, volatile westernment province in Canada, and there were no people welcome, except cheap labor subtly controlled by a franchise system to keep new settlers confused and poor.

On December 7, 1941, the whole world of the twenty-one thousand Japanese race was shattered in the name of National Security, self believe peaceful penetration fear of sabotage, mentality of many years erupted like a volcano on these innocent, most law abiding people in the record of B.C. history. Margaret Laurence, author and critic, writes, "wakened in the night by the police at the door, telling you that you and your family were under arrest and were to be sent to an internment camp for indefinite period. You go because you have no choice. You have no trial. There are no charges against you; indeed you have broken no laws. Nonetheless, you are confined to prison camp, your propperty is virtually confiscated. Your crime is your (racial) origin."

The author, Adachi, states in Book, "We, Canadian Government, do not want you to enlist in army, we call you when we want. We can expel or deport when we please, although many of you are Canadian born and naturalized citizens. Highest Court said we can. But, we will take taxes. Close to the end of war, small number of Nisei were called as interpretors to British Army in Asia." He further says, "if evacuees were seeking a haven east of the Rockies, they were to be rudely disillusioned. This time, not like Issei hunting for gold, but freedom from the ravages of racism and the persecutions of headline-hunting politicians. They said, if these people are too dangerous to be permitted to remain on the West Coast, aren't they too dangerous here. Most people outside of British Columbia, in fact, had never seen a Japanese before. Virtually all places in Canada were unassailable for Japanese

(Cont. on P. 3)

Secret Data Reveals Japanese Leaders Persuaded MacArthur To Abandon Full Rule

TOKYO. — The 40,000 pages of secret documents released by the Japanese foreign ministry revealed that Japanese leaders met recently with General Douglas MacArthur in the days following WW II to persuade him to abandon plans to assume direct military rule over the defeated nation.

MacArthur agreed to rule through the existing Japanese government after receiving a promise that Japanese officials would abide by his orders.

Among the papers was the draft of a proclamation MacArthur wrote which would have abolished the Japanese government, put the country under allied military rule and established English as the official language. This proclamation was never issued.

Other documents also showed that Emperor Hirohito's visit with MacArthur six weeks after the war was suggested to MacArthur by Shigeru Yoshida, a foreign minister. Yoshida warned MacArthur that the removal of the present Emperor might create resistence to the United States occupation. He suggested that the Emperor and Mac-Arthur meet together in Tokyo. MacArthur then agreed to allow Hirohito to stay on the throne as a constitutional monarch.

Yoshida also persuaded MacArthur to delay instituting democracy in Japan until the country was on its way to recovery. Thus a parliamentary democracy in Japan did not go into effect until almost two years later.

MacArthur was in charge of the allied occupation of Japan from the war's end until he was dismissed by President Truman in April 1951.

Sansei Les Wakida Becomes B.C.'s 1st Accredited Apprentice Glassblower

VANCOUVER. — Les Wakida was hired three years ago in Simon Fraser University's scientific glass shop as a technician whose job was merely to make sure the machinery worked properly.

But his interest in glass-blowing quickly grew and he has become so skilled in the craft that he is now B.C.'s first accredited apprentice scientific glassblower.

The B.C. labor department granted the status to Wakida, 32, at the recommendation of glass shop supervisor Peter Hatch. He was also given credit for three years of his four — year apprenticeship due to the fact he began blowing glass within a couple of weeks of starting work at the shop after graduating in mechanical technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology.

"I really enjoyed it right from the start,' said Wakida, who, Hatch said, "had a natural aptitude for it."

Hatch said Wakida's apprenticeship is the beggining of a move toward a supply of Canadian-trained glass-blowers to take the place of the English and Europeans who make up most of Canada's scientific glass-blowers.

From those first primitive efforts at glass-blowing three years ago, Wakida has progressed to the point where he has just completed a three-stage oil diffusion pump for SFU's chemistry department.

But, as Wakida said of his remaining year as an apprentice: "I'll have a piece of paper, but that'll just get me in the door to a glass-blowing job. I'll still have to be qualified and demonstrate my work — that's the real test.

"You're always learning. You don't call yourself a really qualified glass-bower for years."

Jpnz. Univ. Opens B.C. Campus On September 1st

NAMAIMO, B.C. — The Nanaimo campus of Tamagawa University of Japan is to officially open Sept. 1.

Senator Ray Perrault of Vancouver, will be the main guest at the ceremony, which will open the first campus of the university outside Japan.

Among those attending opening ceremonies will be 17 Japanese students who are to take courses at the university.

The Nanaimo campus is to focus on agricultural research.

Inouye Aide Admits Getting Cash Contribution

WASHINGTON. — A government witness recently testified Claude C. Wild Jr., former Gulf Oil Corporation lobbyist, made an unreported $5,000 cash contribution to the 1974 re-election campaign of Senator Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii.

Henry Guigni, Inouye's administrative assistant, said Wild handed him a white envelope containing $5,000 in $50 or $100 bills — he did not recall which — a following a fund-raising dinner for Inouye in March, 1973, at the Georgetown Club in Washington.

Giugni said he never recorded the contribution and did not tell Inouye about it until after he was called before grand jury.

U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy is trying the case, in which Wild is charged with one count of illegally spending Gulf funds in a Senate race, because the defendant waived his right to a jury.

History. . .

(Cont. from Page One)

race. Only as Ward of Canadian Government no legal status will take them in except only on a temporary basis. No wonder we were in many cases looked upon as Prisoner of War or slave labor in many places."

Organizations such as the Co-Operative Committee for Japanese Canadian, whose prominent members M. J. Coldwell, Edith Fowke, B.R. Sandwell, F. R. Scott, and Rabbi Feinberg, helped in protest of deportation. Without their unflinching beliefs in democratic ideal, the original figure of about 10,500 victims could have been deported.

Time has soothed mental scars and mended the wound of incarceration and evacuation, but never to be forgotten. We did not know how our problems would come out or how they should come out, and there are times, many many times, when we would rather not think about them. Many Issei and older Nisei were too confused and doubted whether it was wise to tell our sad story to our children with all our bitter and hurt feelings. How can we tell without damaging their faith in Canada? I know one Issei couple, a good friend of ours, bought six books "The Enemy That Never Was" to give to their children and grandchildren, hoping this book will tell the whole story.

The psychological problems are excellently analysed in Adachi's book, which Japanese Canadian Society is facing. Sansei are merging into a society through inter-marriage. In what manner can they or should they retain their Japanese identity? The Utopian vision of a 'multi-cultural' society, of a 'mosaic' of ethnic groups in all their cultural diversities living peaceably together and flourishing within an integrated political system, conflicts with the divisive realities of colour or race. The idea of a Canadian "mosaic" is an appealing metaphor but it is one which has alwas borne within it the seeds of racial strife, and the majority has not always looked at it with the greatest generosity.

"The Enemy That Never Was" will be invaluable for students in this aspect of our history, — much of important Order-in-Council — of The War Measurement Act are shown at the end of the Book.

A-Bomb. . .

(Cont. from Page One)

Besides Japanese, many Koreans and other foreigners were killed in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

However, there are almost no data about them, not even the figures of their casualties from the bombings.

Tajima said that Allied POWs were "slaughtered" in the atomic bombings

He said: "Yet the crime has not been investigated in all these 30 years. I feel strong anger over the fact that the dead have now been forgotten."

Japanese Dept. Store Now Goes Into Funeral Service

By BOB HORIGUCHI

TOKYO. — It's not only modern states that nowadays look after people from cradle to grave. A Tokyo department store has got into the act of taking care of the needs of its customers from the beginning to the end of their lifetime.

Mortician services are now being offered by the Mitsukoshi Department Store, the oldest establishment of its kind in the Japanese capital, reports the Shukan Shincho.

The assistant manager of the store explains why it has joined the ranks of undertakers, in the following words:

"Since we provide baby clothes when a child is born, help those who want to get married by furinshing a wedding hall and appropriate apparel, we felt we should carry through to the very end by assuming responsibility for a proper funeral," Jyu Tanabe is quoted by the magazine as saying.

The store announced its new service in newspaper advertisements on July 10. Within two days it received 30 enquiries. This, however, was not its first association with the dead. For years, it has peen selling tombstones and Buddhist home altars.

To prepare its employees for their new role of morticians, says the weekly, those assigned to the service underwent two months of intensive training. Moreover, cooperative arrangements were made with a professional undertaker firm.

A Mitsukoshi-managed funeral, according to Ryoichi Satoya, who is in charge of the operation should cost about half a million yen. The cheapest price is Y180,000, the magazine states. Sixty per cent of the total cost will be spent on the altar.

The above figures, however, do not include fees to Buddhist priests or to the temple where the services are conducted. These fees can range from Y300,000 to Y1 million, depending on the title accorded the deceased under the Buddhist ritual.

In addition, a cemetery lot will have to be acquired and gifts bought for relatives and friends who made offerings at the funeral.

The overall total, reflecting the current high cost of dying, is put at $3.5 million.

Mitsukoshi's entry into the mortician business, notes the magazine, is the result of changing social patterns, where families are breaking up into small units with the advent of high-rise apartment buildings and suburban home developments.

In earlier days, it points, out, the neighborhood undertaker knew who lived in his area and was usually called upon to render his services in the event of a death.

"Nowadays," the weekly quotes a mortician as saying, "we would have to call on each home in apartment buildings to notify the families of our existence. This is a salesman's job and we don't have the personnel to make such canvassses.

"We get around that difficulty," the mortician continued, "by signing contracts with hospitals so that they will give us the business as it arises. Mitsukoshi now seems to have made death part of its business.

To meet the high cost of weddings and funerals, a nationwide mutual association has brought together 11 million people in 2.5 million households to help each other in facing such financial burdens.

This group collects from Y500 to Y3000 from each member every month. The wedding and funeral expenses of a member are then borne by the society

Jpn. Teacher Develops Calisthenics That Cuts Myopia Rate Among Pupils

OSAKA. — An elementary school in Kyoto has reported a sharp decline in the number of myopic schoolchildren thanks to a sequence of calisthenics invented by a teacher.

The calisthenics consist of 12 excercises including bending the body sideways, to the front and the back, deep breathing, striking the shoulders with a hand and massaging about the eyes.

The calisthenics have been practiced at Juraku Elementary School in Kamigyo Ward, Kyoto, for the past two years. Children do the exercises for three minutes at the end of the first three classes every day.

Pupils at the school were also told not to watch TV for periods of long duration.

As a result, all the pupils who had suffered from myopia with vision in the range of 0.7 to 0.9 have had normal eyesight of one or over one restored.

The number of children with vision of less than 0.9 has declined by 23 to total 41, according to the teachers of the school.

Michiko Ichiki, a woman teacher who invented the calisthenics, said that school myopia is curable in most cases by the exercise and changes in a pupil's life-

Osamu Tamura, professor of ophthalmology of Tokushima University, said about one out of 10 schoolchildren suffered from shortsightedness until about 1960 when the rate began to rise steeply.

Currently, the incidence is one for three or four children, attributable mainly to hard work imposed by today's schools and sitting too many hours before TV.

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Personal Notes Across Canada*

Change of Address

DOLLARD DES ORMEAUX, P.Q. — Mrs. M. Shinkoda wishes to announce her new address as 2 Brentwood Avenue, Dollard Des Ormeaux, P. Q. H9A 2P7.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Michie Shinkoda of Montreal, Quebec and family wish to express their sincere thanks and appreciation to all their relatives and friends for their kindness, floral tributes, memorial donations and cards of sympathy during the loss of a beloved husband, father and grandfather, Masae Shinkoda.

Obituaries

KIMURA

VANCOUVER. — Kishizo Kimura, aged 77 yrs. of 3504 West 30th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. passed away August 3, 1976 after a short illness. He was predeceased by his wife in 1967. He is survived by two sons, Edmund of Fraser Lake, B.C., Gregory of Vancouver, three daughters, Florence Kishi of Christina Lake, B.C., Blanche Kishi of Richmond, B.C., and Beatrice Tanaka of Ottawa, Ont., eleven grandchildren and Mrs. M. Makino, sister-in-law of Hamilton, Ont. The funeral service was held on August 6, 1976 at 8:00 p.m. at the Chapel of Simmons & McBride Funeral Directors in Vancouver. Interment at Ocean View Cemetery.

Sleepy Drivers Jolted

GIFU. — To arouse sleepy motorists on a monotonous highway stertch hare, police are experimenting with a "sparrow chasing" device that is used by local farmers.

The device drips water into a carbide mass. The ensuing chemical reaction produces gas, which is ignited spontaneously to produce a "bang" sound at about one-minute intervals.

The experiment began recently near Shirakawa on Route 41, a mountain highway running along the Hida River and scene of many road deaths frequently caused by drivers who fall asleep behind the wheel.

The Gifu Prefectural Police Headquarters installed electronic flashing signals along one stretch of the road in Kanayama in May this year to keep driver awake.

Police in Shirakawa also asked for the installation of the devices along a highway section within their jurisdiction.

However, their request was turned down because of huge wiring and other installation costs.

Dates & Doings

Music Of Bon Odori Cuts Out The Rain

TORONTO. — Torrential rain plagued Toronto on Friday, July 9th, and dancers as well as potential spectators were downhearted; however, all prayers were answered as Saturday dawned with a shower but this gradually disappeared and by noon, the go-ahead signs were all out. The Civic Square was in readiness and at 7 o'clock, the sweet music of Tsubaki Ondo heralded in the 200 dancers — tiny tots, teenagers, adults and a sprinkling of men.

Three drummers took turns in beating the taiko on the yagura as each number followed in quick succession. New numbers introduced this year were Miyatsu Bushi, Chanchiki Okesa, Toka Machi Kouta, Otoboke Ondo do do as don, Nippon Ureshiya and Onsen Wataridori, as well as Tokyo Ondo and a tribute to the 21st century — Nijuiseiki Ondo.

Following the major portion of the bon dancers, stage numbers by three Toronto dance groups, took over. The Haruyagi dancers first with their Mamurogawa Ondo, the Toronto Buddhist Church teenagers with Kubota Bushi and Sakura Kai dancers with Hanagawa Ondo. All three dancers used fans in different colours and judging by their performances, all 3 groups had done their preparation well. The applause and comments overheard attested to their obvious enjoyment.

'Fun dances' took over after the stage dances and with three drummers beating, the tempo rapidly picked up. An invitation to take part in Tanko Bushi produced a deluge of dancers.

Special guests this year to our Obon Odori were teachers from various centres across Canada who were in Toronto attending a Teachers' Conference at the Prince Hotel. This conference was being held here during the July 10th weekend in preparation for next year's Japanese Canadian Centennial.

Our sincere thanks to all participants, especially the Suzuran Kai (Hamilton), Sakura Kai and Haruyagi dancers and the Hamilton Buddhist Church.

Hamilton's Obon Odori was Saturday, August 14th and took p.m. In preparation for this, a practice was held at the church on Tuesday, August 10th. — TBC.

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Toronto Survivor Of Hiroshima Writes On Conditions Of Others In N. America

Written in response to a request for paper participation in the 22nd World Conference against A and H Bombs, August 1976.

By Setsuko Thurlow

CANADA. — During my residence in Canada since 1962 I have met only two other survivors in Metropolitan Toronto and have seen on TV another survivor who is living in Winnipeg. To my knowledge there has been no comprehensive survey of survivors resident in Canada. I may attempt such a survey in the near future through the two Japanese Canadian newspapers but I expect an incomplete response because of the survivors' psychology of not wanting their experience to be known publicly.

One possible reason for the lack of publicity on problems of survivors in Canada is that this country has a comprehensive health insurance system which lessens financial anxiety in case of serious illness in contrast to the situation in the United States.

United States of America. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000 survivors resident in the United States, mostly in California and Hawaii. Possible reasons for this comparatively large number are;

1. the population of the United States is about ten times the population of Canada.

2. Hiroshima Prefecture provided a large number of the original Japanese immigrants to the USA and these Japanese-Americans sponsored many relatives from Hiroshima in the postwar period.

3. Many US servicemen married Japanese women and brought them to the USA. This factor is almost absent in Canada.

Many survivors in the USA seem to be suffering from social and psychological dimensions of the overall health problem. It is well known that not only in Japan but also in the United States many survivors suffer from social stigma because of their experience. I have heard of incidents of survivors having difficulty in finding employment and in one case in California life insurance was cancelled when the individual's status as a survivor became known to the company. Since the USA does not have a comprehensive health insurance scheme this situation is aggravated by financial worry in cases of serious illness. Most North American doctors are not adequately informed regarding the special medical problems which may develop with survivors and are therefore handicapped in making an accurate diagnosis and may dismiss the concerns of the survivors as unwarranted. This situation tends to intensify the anxiety of the survivors. Therefore there is clearly a need for well qualified teams to deal with this health problem which has social and psychological dimensions.

Out of the fears and frustrations referred to above survivors in the USA came together in the realization that they must speak collectively and have a political voice if they were to achieve their goals. They formed the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors in the USA. I understand there is one branch in northern California and another branch centred in Los Angeles. One of its leaders is Mrs. Kazue Sueishi with whom I have had correspondence.

As a result of this Committee's campaign, bills have been presented in the Congress of the United States and in the State Senate of California to meet some of their needs. Copies of these bills have already been sent. However, the first bill died when Congress adjourned in December 1974; the second is still in committee in Congress; and the third bill was defeated in the California State Senate. Therefore the prospect of any legislative assistance is bleak.

According to a newspaper clipping I received from Japan about a week ago Mrs. Sueishi recently made a trip to Tokyo to meet with the Minister of Welfare to report on the situation in the USA and to request: 1. Japanese medical assistance for survivors in the USA, 2. Easier procedures for residents and citizens of the United States to secure Japanese certification as survivors so that they may receive medical care in Japan if necessary.

Until recently the Japanese government has refused to issue certification to persons who are not citizens of Japan. In any case I applied for certification in August 1970 and finally obtained it on a second trip to Japan in December 1971. It was only after a difficult struggle and my utter determination that the fact that I had later become a Canadian citizen did not alter my right to the same treatment as other Japanese survivors that a reluctant bureaucracy finally granted my certification. Thus I become one of the first "aliens" to receive certification as a survivor. Realizing that my case was a rare exception I urged the local press to mobilize public opinion to achieve relaxation of the procedure to receive certification by survivors who are not citizens of Japan. I know of one American citizen who failed to receive certification even after several trips to Hiroshima but as a result of the precedent I established was able to apply pressure and at last received certification in 1975.

At present I understand that the procedure for certification by aliens has been simplified, but under the following conditions: 1. One month's residence. 2. Two witnesses are required to prove the aplicant was in Hiroshima or Nagasaki at the time of the atomic bombing.

I understand that the Radiation Effect Research Foundation (the former Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission) has sent a researcher, Mr. Hiroaki Yamada, to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, in January 1976 on a one-year project to investigate the condition of survivors in North America. I have been contacted by him and responded giving names and addresses of other survivors I know in Canada. This project may shed some light on the conditions of survivors in North America.

Recommendations

1. I feel strongly that there must be an adequate program of care and assistance for survivors regardless of nationality. One way of accomplishing this is for the Radiation Effect Research Foundation to provide active treatment in addition to its existing research program. This would seem a natural step in view of its recent reorganization and would do much to lessen the feeling among survivors that they are being used as guinea pigs in American preparations for another nuclear war. International medical teams (including Japanese, Americans, Koreans, etc.) could then be developed with sufficient expertise to deal with the medical problems of survivors. Members of the teams could travel to their own countries to treat survivors thereby avoiding the problem of foreign doctors giving treatment in violation of logal and medical regulations.

2. The procedure for certification as a survivor must be simlified to put less burden on the individual applicant residing outside Japan.

3. The current survey undertaken by the Radiation Effect Research Foundation regarding survivors in North America must not become another document buried in the archives in Washington, D.C. but must be published and utilized for constructive purposes.

4. A comprehensive study of the multiple effects of the atomic bombs on human bodies must be undertaken by a reputable, competent and independent organization which does not have a political interest in the results of its study. It should be noted that both the American and Japanese governments have such a political interest and this is the main reason for the widespread distrust of the work of the Radiation Effect Research Foundation. I would recommend for this project an agency of the United Nations such as the World Health Organization.

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'Years Of Infamy' Continues To Receive Praise

NEW YORK. — The nation's media continues to heap praise on Michi Nishiura Weglyn's Years of Infamy: The Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps (Morrow). Writing in the Columbus Dispatch, reviewer I. F. Howell hails the work as "truly definitive."

"Untold is the key word," emphasizes James D. Houston in Harper's Bookletter, adding that " . . . papers have been buried for years in the National Archives awaiting a tenacious researcher like Michi Weglyn to dig them out and fit them into what is . . . the most disturbing and absorbing account of this episode to be published this far. . . She writes with a compelling mixture of passion, thorough research, and a fierce tough-mindedness."

Headlined as "an American Era of Infamy," Louise Lux comments in the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin that the author, while completely avoiding personal ekperiences, "has accomplished a far more difficult and commendable task, with research and examination of newly-released government documents, interviews, letters, newspaper stories in a quiet fashion which heightens the horror."

Professor Frank Friedel of Harvard, writing in The New York Times Book Review expresses similar outraged shock, noting that Michi Weglyn's "Year of Infamy gives an appalling view of the privation, neglect, and even brutality that the bewildered Japanese Americans underwent in the camps. Her account . . . is decidedly grimmer than most earlier books on this disgraceful subject."

"There may be objections to the use of the term concentration camps," observes reviewer Paul Harris in the EL Paso Herald-Post, "but the documentation presented in this book is so complete as to allow no other definition of the wartime camps. . . The program initiation came as an unbelievable shock to the Japanese American communities, but no more so than the shock that this book will present to concerned readers. . . The grim reality bursts forth from every page and hopefully will help us all to avoid a recurrence of this sort of monumental injustice."

As a teenage internee in the Gila Relocation Center (located on the Pima Indian Reservation in Arizona), Michi Weglyn gained her freedom from detention after being awarded a scholarship to Mount Holyoke College. Prior to the writing of Infamy, she was — as "Michi" a highly acclaimed theatrical costume designer whose assigments included eight years with the Perry Como Show. Recently, the Japanese American Citizens League honored the author as the outstanding Japanese American of the Biennium.

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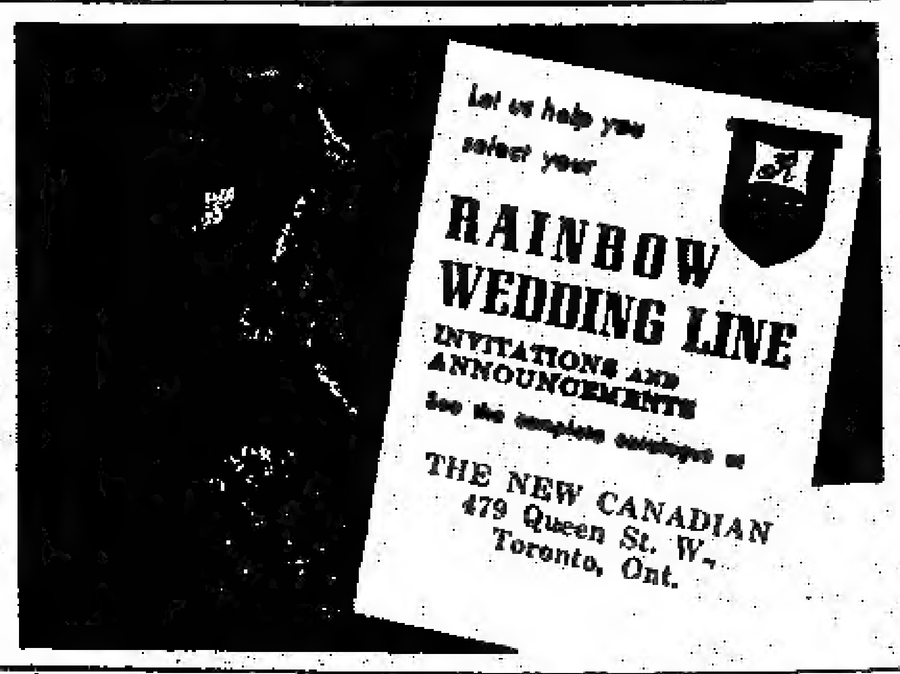

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天氣晴朗なれど（四二）

佐藤愛子

青葉が何年ぶりかで朝子の家へきたあの時も今の青葉も同じ青葉だったのだ。まっそうとして力強く、親切で有能であろうとするためにエネルギーを使い果し妻の性慾の前に無惨にも敗退した男だったのだ。

彼は朝子の前にその男らしさを発揮した。彼は朝子を好きだといったこともある。朝子の手をにぎり、奥さんと永遠の愛を築きたいといったこともある。

突然朝子はカッとした。頭に血が上り、めまいがした。朝子はその激情に堪えようとして、くちびるをかみしめた。

――どうせ、私は……そうですよ！

朝子は心の中で叫んだ。

――どうせ、私は色氣のない女ですよ！

どうせ……どうせ……セックスぬきの愛を築ける女ですよッ！……

朝子は立ち上って支度をした。急にじっとしていられない氣持が朝子をかりたてたのだ。朝子の頭の中はいや、身体いっぱいに四十五歳というみじめな年齢がつまっている。その年齢に「心はやたけにはやれども」という言葉を思い出させる。心は造反、女の解放に向ってやたけにはやれども、現実はそのはやる心とは無関係に無慈悲に展開しているのだ。

朝子はひろえに會いたくなった。ひろえが六十八歳の質屋の隠居を戀の相手に選んだということは、ひろえの中の女の本能が、もうこれ以上傷つくまいとして無意識にそうさせたものかもしれないのである。

「我ら目ざめし時ぞ來ぬ
我ら目ざめし時ぞ來ぬ」

應接間で品川夫人の聲がひびいている。

「ねえ、奥さま、目ざめし時、よりも、我ら立つ時、の方がよかありません？」

「なるほどねえ、我ら立つ時今ぞ來ぬ！この方が力強さがあっていいようですね」

朝子は足音をしのばせて門を出た。その後ろで合唱が聞えた。

「我ら立っとき　今ぞ來ぬ
我ら　立つとき　今ぞ來ぬ」

ひろえのアパートは品川家より十五分ほど歩いたところにある。二階へ上りドアのそばのブザーを押すと

「ハアイ」

と可愛らしいひろえの返事があってパッとドアが開いた。

「あらッ、朝子さん　ようこそ」

今日のひろえはマダムバタフライ式の、そでの長いドレスの部屋着を着て、前髪を額の上で可愛ゆげに切りそろえている。

「丁度いいところへ來てくれたわ朝子さん、見て！」

と大仰に両腕をひろげて部屋のなかへ朝子を案内した。

「間もなくカレも來るわ。丁度よかったわ。紹介するわ。ラランー、ラララ……ラーン」

ひろえは、ドンスの裏そでをひるがえして、オレンジ色のカーペットの上をクルクル廻った。

「どう？朝子さん、すてきな部屋に、なったでしょう？ロマンチックでしょう？ハリウッドのスターのようでしょう？」

会葬御禮

父 **稲雄**（鹿児島縣、七十五才）儀、去る八月六日早朝北方漁場より歸宅中、ギブソン沖にてボート炎上不慮の爛死を遂げコーストガード船にてギブソン港に曳航中ボート諸共沈没し、あまりにも深海のため死体引揚げ不可能の故八月九日スチブストン佛教會々堂に於て岡田開教使導師の下に小坂總長、八雲開教使、岡野補教士同音にて仮葬儀執行致しました節は御多忙中遠近を問わず多数御會葬下され立派な供花過分なる御花料、御丁重なる弔辞、弔電を賜りまして遺族並に親戚一同深謝致して居ります。尚故人生前中の御懇情も併せて紙上を借りて厚く御禮申し上げます

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父 木村岸三（七十七才、

鳥取縣出身）儀、去る七月二十三日早朝脳出血のため晩市立病院へ入院加療中八月三日午後三時永眠致しました事を生前親しくして戴きました知友人の皆様に御知らせ致します。

追って八月六日午後八時サイモン・マクブライド葬儀社に於て所澤牧師司式のドに告別式を執行、翌日マウントピュー墓地にて火葬に致しました節は御多忙中多数の皆様が御會葬下されました上、過分の御供花、御供花料及び御親切なる弔辞弔電を賜りました事を厚く御禮申上げます。

尚、葬儀にあたり恩情温かなる御供花料は故人及び遺族の方々の志により、日系市民協会老人ホーム建設基金に寄進致しまして故人の冥福を祈りつつ深く感謝申し上げます。

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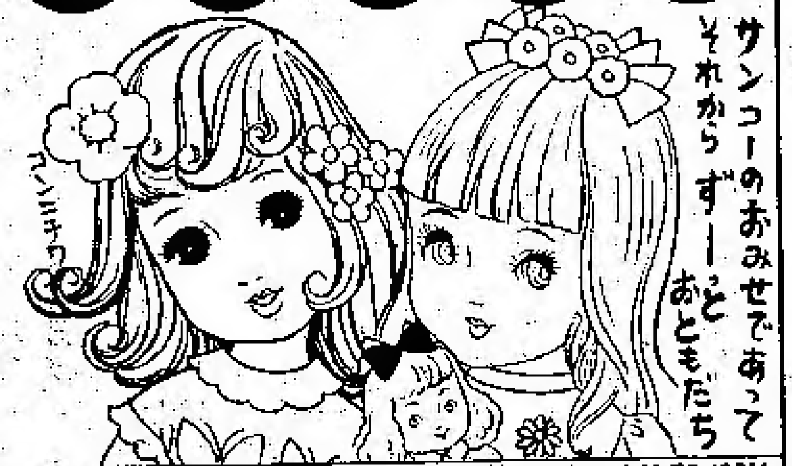

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東部カナダ佛青連盟大会
トロントにて四日間
米各市から二百人が参加予定

トロント佛青主催による東部カナダ佛青連盟大会が来る九月三日から四日間にわたり、プリンス・ホテルと佛教會を会場として行われる。三日に登録を終え、四日午前九時に開會式を行う予定。

すでに米国のシカゴ、シーブルック、クリーブランド、ミネアポリス、デトロイト各市から約二百名の佛青及び壮年者の参加申込みがある。講師に生田亨武師(カルガリー駐在二世開教使)と今村亮師(三世開教使)が予定されている。

五日(日)には午前十一時に佛教會で特別礼拝があり、今村師が講話するはず。同夜六時からプリンス・ホテルで晩さん會、引続きダンス・パーティーとなる。出席希望者は早目に申込むこと。

(なお北米加州を巡教中の特派講師菅賢晃寿師は九月一日シービーエア機でトロント着、同夜七時半から佛教會で夏季傳道があり、説教後質疑應答もあるはずで、こぞって参加するよう希望されている)

ス町に新マリナ建設
来春から千五百万弗をかけて

〔ステブストン〕オタワ政府はこのほど、ステブストンに来春から千隻繋留できる一大マリーナの第一段階建設プランに着手すると發表した。當地方のサモン漁者はかかる施設の必要をかねてから強く要請していたもので、このニュースは漁者たちを喜ばしている。

千五百万弗を投じて工事する新マリーナはナンバーワン・ロードとセブンス街間四十エーカーの敷地に建設されるもので最終的工事まで五、六年を要することになろう。しかし、漁船所有者の新マリーナの繋留料金は現行の一呎四十仙のが恐らく一弗に値上ることになろうとみられている。

岡田富美也氏がトロント総領事
十月早々に着任

外務省は八月十六日付で在トロント総領事として岡田富美也氏(在オーストラリア大使館公使、五四才)を任命、同領事は十月早々着任する予定。同氏の本籍は千葉縣、東大法學部卒。昭和二三年外交官試験合格、国際連合局經濟課長、国際協力事業團総務部長を経、現職。スウエーデン、米国、エジプト等に在勤した。

(有野氏夫妻は廿日(金)午後五時、トロント第一本港發アリタリア航空で歐州へ。羽田には二十七日到着の予定)

筑波大學
入學希望者へ

茨城縣にある筑波大學は今年から、日本国内の高等學校卒業のほか、新たに日本国籍を持つ外国の高等學卒もすいせん入學の対象に加えることになった。同大學は一九七三年十月、東京教育大學が筑波學園都市に移ったのを契機として、新しい講想にもとづいた総合大學である。

出願方法については同大學當局の指示を得る必要があるので、希望者は早目に同大學學務部學務課に連絡すること。宛先は茨城縣新治郡櫻村大字妻木字天久保(トロント総領事館發表)

米国向け郵税
九月から増額

〔オタワ〕郵政省の發表によると、カナダ国内のレター第一種レートは来る九月一日から十セントに値上りし、来年三月一日からは十二セントになる。現行八セントは八月末日までとなるわけ。同じく米国向けレター郵税も九月一日から第一段階(十セント現行は不變)となり、来年三月一日から十二セントに増加される。

なお米国向け印刷物、新聞、雑誌、賀状などの切手料金が現在(二オンス迄)六セントのが九月から八セントになり、来年三月からは十セントになる。

ペルー金製物展

トロント博物館では来る九月二十八日から十一月二十一日まで『ペルー金製物展』を開く。四百点のうち百二十五点は國外不出という珍品。展示品は紀元前四百年から一五三二年にいたるもので、モチカ、ナズカ、チム及びインカ文化時代を代表する金製物。

日本にフットボール時代が来る

〔東京〕ベースボール黄金時代をきづいた日本に、こんどは米国式フットボールを流行させ、米国から代表チームを遠征させて、日米チャンピオン・ゲームにまでこぎつけようというネライで、このほどはじめてセント・ルイズ・カーデナル對サンディエゴ・チャージャーの両チームがサンプル試合を後樂園で演じ、三万八千人の日本人観客から大拍手をうけた。昨年一月、東京で全米大學金星軍が「ジャパン・ボウル」を行ったさい、七萬座席で六万八千人が見物した。日本にもフットボール時代が来そうだ。

美勇登句會
俳句募集

□課題 『秋風』『カボチャ(南瓜)』
何れも二句以内
□締切 九月三十日
□選者 河村漁水
□投句先 D. KITAGAWA Box 2256 Taber, Alta.

水無月句會

▲九月課題 (夜長・長き夜)
▲例会 九月最終日曜日
▲締切 毎月十日以内
▲出句 三句以内
▲場所 佛教會内
▲投句所 Mrs. M. Kitamura 146 Doncaster Ave., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 1L3

□死亡

△ト市の中元クラさんは十八日死去、二十日夜八時佛教會で告別式を行う。

△アルバータ州バーンウエルの新橋善吉氏(八六)は八月五日テーバー総合病院にて死去、九日テーバーのノックス合同教會で村田豊恒、ヘップルフィンガー両牧師司式により葬儀を執行、バーンウエル墓地に埋葬した。

△トロントの水數モトさん(七二)は八月二日死去、五日佛教會で嚴城開教使により告別式を行い、六日に火葬した。

新橋善吉

夫 新橋善吉(八六才、鹿児島縣国分市出身)儀、脳卒中のためかねてテーバー総合病院にて療養中のところ去る八月五日午後八時四十分眠るが如く召天致しました。追って八月九日テーバー・ノックス合同教会に於て村田豊恒牧師並びにレイ・ヘップルフィンガー牧師司式の下に厳かに葬儀を執行、樺山牧師をはじめ各団体代表の丁重な弔辞を頂きバーンウエル墓地に埋葬の折はカナダ在郷軍人会テーバー支部諸氏により葬送のラッパとともに軍式による式を挙げて頂きました。ご多忙中を遠近の皆様がご参列下さり澤山の供花及び過分の御花料、弔電を賜りました御交誼並びに四ヵ月半に及ぶ入院中度々お見舞下され御厚志を頂きましたことを併せて紙上を借りて厚く御禮申し上げます。

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三女 新橋ケイ
孫(二十七人) 一同
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希望者は履歴書同封左記に申し込んで下さい。

Mr. H. TAKAHASHI 11 Playter Cres. Toronto M4K 1S1

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……訪日觀光團……

出發	歸國
九月八日	十月六日
九月一六日	十月一八日
九月二一日	十月二〇日
九月二一日	九月二九日
十月五日	十月二七日
十一月五日	十一月五日
十二月十三日	十二月一三日
十二月十九日	十二月十二日
十二月二一日	一月一八日

〇呼寄せ觀光團(東京—バンクーバー)
十二月一九日 一月二日
十二月二三日 一月一〇日

バンクーバー發
八月二一日
八月三一日

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出發	歸國
十月二日	十月二三日
十月二日	十一月五日
十一月六日	十二月六日

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出發	歸國
十二月四日	一月七日
十二月一八日	一月一七日

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加納と賀川

キリスト新聞の社説から（下）

貧民傳道と牢獄牧会

加納は東大農科を卒業して、一九一六年アメリカに渡り、ネブラスカ州において農場を経営し、排日の激しかった当時、日本移民を守るための献身的奉仕をなし一九二四年聖公会のビーチャ主教に乞われてネブラスカ州の教区司祭となり伝道に献身するにいたった。

太平洋戦争が勃発するやこの司祭は、家がらのよいことと、交友が日本の著名士であることから、独伊の在留民とともに、敵国外人収容所に入れられ、あるいはアメリカ人兵士の未決囚とともに兵営の営倉に送られ、数カ所を転々とした。

この時、加納司祭は、これらの牢獄を神が与え給うた教会として同囚のために牧会伝道をなし、聖書を講じ、礼拝説教をし、身の上相談にあずかり、牧者としての活動をした。

賀川豊彦は一九〇九年神戸葺合にあって、当時貧民窟と呼ばれた地区に入り、貧困のためおちぶれた人びと、悪の中に転落した人びとの友となって、十四年間伝道と救済に献身し、大正十二年に関東大震災が起こるや、上京して本所松倉町にセツルメントを興こして罹災者救済に挺身し、その後、協同組合運動や神の国運動を起こし、また国内および世界各地に招かれて伝道し、世界的偉人、聖者と仰がれるに至った。

この二つの見神経験には共通なものがある。違うところは、賀川はこの時、すでにキリストの僕となっており、彼の見た神がキリストであるとの解釈をする事を要しなかった点である。

加納司祭は二年間の牢獄生活の後、仮出獄を許され、官憲の監視のもとにおかれ平和回復後、自由の身となり、現在八十七歳の高齢をもつて、コロラドに隠退し今なお名誉司祭として傳道している。

賀川は一九六〇年、「教会の強化、日本の救い、世界の平和」を祈りつつ七十二歳で天に召された。

自叙傳のハイライト

賀川豊彦と加納久憲とは太平洋をはさんで現われた同時代の聖者である。賀川の著作の圧巻は貧民窟と呼ばれた地区における傳道の自伝小説「死線を越えて」である。

加納の自叙伝のハイライトは、一九四二年クルック兵営内の一室で開かれた査問委員会に於て合衆国地方検事の尋問に対して、彼がなした答弁である。それは使徒行伝第七章にあるステパノ大祭司に対する答弁に比すべき大雄弁である。

彼はこの中で、見神の体験を賭って信仰の証しをなし、移民法の過誤を突いて日本民族の道義性を強調しその帰化権を要求するとともに、神がいかに彼を選んでアメリカに送り、移民問題の解決に当らせ給うたかを述べ、わが努力と祈りの足らざりしが故に、日米の開戦になったことを悔い、牢獄の中に懺悔し、罪に泣きつつ、平和の来たらんことを祈っている、と述べたのであった。

検事は心を動かされたが「君は天使か悪魔か」と、やや冷的なことをいった。傍聴していたビーチャ主教は「君は、調べられるほどよい。その度ごとに福音の使者たる光が出て、神の栄光を現わす」と彼に言った。

ロッキーの雪

笑川

画、俳句、詩、カメラ、落語、みんなこんなに、ひろびろとした雪の絶景。誰が何んと叫んだところで、ロッキーは千万年の火のるつぼ、ほのぼのと匂う世界の乳房だ。

このロッキーの雪の深い浅いが、数万の庶民たちの首根ッこを、強く押えつけていることを知らない。

ふもとの農民達は、全世界のカマドどころである。大根、実のいのちである地下水は、遠く源をロッキーの根雪に発しているのだ。

全世界中の生命とカマドの始末をしているものは、ロッキーの雪の花・花というわけである。

雪のすくない年は、実や大根の相場が、ぴんとハネあがるので、昔から、ふもとの人達は、それを勘定に入れたものだ。

智恵に頼りすぎるもろさと、うぬぼれ。自然の慈愛の豊かさを知るがよい。

ロッキーの雪をみつめるふもとの笑顔のきれぎれ。パン一と切れ、お砂糖一サジも、ロッキーにつながる山々の雪のしづくから生まれているのだ。

雑草記

天候不順のため裏の菜園が不出来な中にも、家内の丹精でナスビ、トマト、ズキニ、カボチャなどが、やっと成りはじめた時に一夜、野獣どもが侵入し、ナスビやトマト等をもいでもてあそび、方々にちらかしてあった。これをみた私たちはちょっと怒ってみたが、家内は「グッド・フオア・ラクーン」と言ってタヌキどもの悪戯を許していた。かれら動物にも人間同様に生きる権利と面白く遊ぶ自由が与えられていることを、改めて考えさせられたことであった。何んといっても、日光や空気や大地のおかげで出来たものだから、人間だけが独占しようと考えるのは、無理なのであろう。▽ビー・エッチ・ビー誌の八月号を開いたら「鳥獣にも生きる権利が……」という見出しで、宮城県の阿部倉蔵さん（五〇）が過去二十数年間にわたり傷ついた小鳥や獣を自宅に引きとり、毎朝自分の食事を後にして先ず彼等の世話をし、彼等が元のようになったら野山に放してやってきた数が六百にも及ぶという記事が出ていた。「人間に生きる権利があるように、どんな動物にも生きる権利はある筈だ」というのが阿部さんの信条である。（梅月生）

大切にしたい、あなたの旅。

バンクーバー発くつろぎながら東京へ

バンクーバー発東京行きの日航ジャンボは週4便。火・木・土曜発のJAL011便は午後6時15分という、ゆっくりした出発時刻。また、JAL015便は日曜発と、どの便もお出かけには、都合の良いスケジュールです。●日航機では、映画やステレオコンサート、落語などもお楽しみいただけます（[illegible]）

「大切にしたい、あなたの旅」それは日本航空の心。おやすみのお客さまには、そっと毛布を。そんな心遣いも、おもいやりを大切にする私たち日本航空のスチュワーデスなら当然のこと。そして、その心を忘れないことがお客さまに快適な旅をお楽しみいただく秘訣と信じております。

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東京 20:00着
JAL012便
東京（月水金曜）20:00発
バンクーバー 12:35着
JAL015便
バンクーバー（日曜）14:35発
東京 16:20着
JAL016便
東京（日曜）20:00発
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更に大きいギ獄 日本に浮び出る

韓國援助に關連と米紙が報道

〔東京〕ロッキード疑獄事件より更に大きいスキャンダルが日本に浮び上つて來るのではないか。三木首相の最高アドバイザーは、三木首相がロッキード事件をあくまで解明するとの强腰でいることで、新しいスキャンダルが出ては大變だと黨内から早期退陣を要求されているのだと、クリスチャン・モニター紙特派員に語つている。

このアドバイザーは『大きなスキャンダルは韓国に關係したもので、日本の税金にからむものだ』といつている。日本政府が朴大統領の政權に對し長期的に財政及び技術援助を與えた報酬が自民黨議員のフトコロにころがり込んできていた。

この事實が明白になればロッキード事件で千二百万弗の金額が取引きされたことは、ニワトリのエサほどにしかならない。

三木首相の退陣をはやめようとする運動が自民黨内に强く行われている際、朝日新聞はこのほど世論調査を行い、ロッキード事件について國民の意見を質した結果、回答者の八五%はワイロをうけた政府高官名を公表することを强く要求していることがわかつた。同新聞はこの世論調査結果を『數字が語る國民の怒り』と大見出をつけて報道し『田中はクロ』直感『政財官ゆ着、見抜く世論』として國民はダマされないことを報じている。

田中ら起訴さる

二億圓程度で今週中に保釋

〔東京時事〕ロッキード事件を追及している東京地檢搜査本部は今週、前首相田中角栄（五八）を受託収賄罪と外國爲替管理法違反で起訴し、同時に丸紅前會長檜山廣（六六）＝外国爲替管理法違反で起訴ずみ＝ら丸紅關係者三人を贈賄罪で追起訴した。

田中が檜山らを通じてロッキード社から受け取つた『ピーナッツ』『ピーシズ』領收証に見合う五億圓は、首相當時ロ社のトライター賣り込みにからんで丸紅側から請託を受け、その謝禮として受け取つたワイロであつたと斷定されたわけである。

『首相の職務に關して収賄罪が適用されたのは日本の犯罪史上で初めてである。

田中角榮らは起訴後直ちに東京地裁に保釋申請した。田中の保釋金は二億圓程度になる見込み。東京地裁は今週中に田中の保釋を認めることになろう。

トロント市電のスト 現段階では九月から

勞組代表「回避は不可能」と

△メトロ・トロント市電のゼネ・ストは八月三十日に予定されているが、市電勞組會長レオナルド・モイニハン氏は今週、市電ストの回避はいまの段階ではゼロに等しい、とスト決行の態勢であることを明らかにしている。

△ト市電勞組六千七百人のほとんど全員が三十日からストに突入することになりバス、電車、地下鉄をト市電オフイス働きや臨時雇用者で運轉するという市電側の素晴に對し、勞組側は『我我がこれを默視すると考えるのは愚かである』と語つている。

△市電側は勞組に增賃一〇%をオファーしている。勞組側はそれを一蹴しており交渉はすでに一週間も中絶状態。市電側は『勞組のストは大きなギャンブルだ』賃金抑制局が一〇%增賃を認めず、八%ないし八・五%とすれば勞組は大損失だ』といつている。

フォード指名さる

＝リーガンと大接戦の末に＝

〔米国カンサス・シテイ〕共和黨史上、最も激しい政治的闘争の結果、フォード大統領は十八日夜、當地で開かれた大統領候補指名大會で第一回投票で指名をかち得た。七カ月間にわたるローナルド・リーガン前加州知事との一騎討ちは最後まで接戦を展開した。

フォード大統領は共和黨の指名をわづか百十二票の優勢でうけたが、來る十一月の大統領選擧では民主黨候補のジミー・カーター民を相手にして敗戦を喫するものとみる向きが有力である。世論調査によると、カーター氏の人氣は物すごくフォード大統領の勝利はきわめて望み薄とみられている。

比島の災害者

〔マニラ〕フイリッピン政府當局によると、同國南方を今週襲つた津浪と地震のため死者五千三百人家なし三万人に達した。判明した死者三、一〇三人、行方不明二、二八二人、負傷六八八と發表されている。

終戦記念日 平和への誓い

〔東京時事〕八月十五日に終戦記念日—東京の日本武道館では政府主催の『全國戦ぼつ者追悼式』が行われ兩陛下もご參加になつた。全國各地でもこの日慰靈祭や追悼式などの終戦記念行事が催され、全國都道府縣廳や學校などは半旗を掲揚また正午にはサイレンや寺院の鐘が一齊に鳴り渡り、戦火に散つた三百十万人の冥福を祈ると共に、永遠の平和への誓いを新たにした。

メキシコで 日本漁船締出し

〇…メキシコのカスタネダ外務次官は今週、同國沿岸二百海里の經濟水域内では日本漁船は操業できないと言明した。同次官は『日本はメキシコの經濟水域をまだ承認しておらず、特に日本のエビ取り船の同二百海里水域における漁獲を禁ずる』と述べた。

〇…メキシコはすでにキユバーと漁業協定を結んでおり、近く米国との間でも余剰漁獲に對する權利をカバーする漁業協定を締結する予定である。同國は經濟水域内での操業に對し漁獲許可料及び水揚げされた水産物に對する課税を要求すると發表していた。（時事）

警報解除 市民が家路に

北京の公園路上の仮生活から

〔北京時事〕中國當局は今週『北京地區では强烈な余震發生の可能性は少ない』と事實上地震警報を解除したが、七月二八日以來公園や路上でテント生活をしていた七〇〇万市民は、一六日早朝からいつせいに仮泊設備を撤去し、家にもどる準備を始めた。

二〇日間も戸外生活をしたあとの解放とあつて、この日の北京市内はテントを取り外す者、寢具や身の回り品を車に積み込む者、清掃する者でごつた返しているが、市民の表情は明るく動作も活氣に滿ちている。

また各國大使館内に避難していた在留外人もおいおいアパートに歸り始めているが、一六日午後現在、在留邦人はまだ日本大使館に避難したままである。

移民半減せよ

〔オタワ〕カナダ人口問題科學理事會は今週研究報告書を發表したが、それによると、二十五年後の二〇〇〇年にカナダ人が現在水準の生活をエンジョイするためには年間移民（現在は約十五万人）を半減すべきであると進言している。つまり年間五万人に制限していくことである。その他、都市集中の傾向を変更し、田園地区に人口をさし向け、農作物の增産をはかることや勞働力を必要とする生産および製造はできるだけオートメーション化することの必要を指摘している。

日本の小中企業を引例 カナダも大いに見習え

〔モントリオール〕カナダ獨立實業家連盟のジョン・ブロック會長は今週當市で行われたサービス・クラブのランチョン席上、世界市場で競争するために、會社は大規模でなければダメだということはないと語つた。

大企業は生産能力も偉大で、國際市場のシェアをたやすく獲得し得ることの考えは間違いであると主張、たとえば日本をみると、日本の對外輸出の四九%はいづれも小中企業によつて占められていると說明、日本を見習うことだとしている。

カナダ國中の中小企業三万五千を代表する同連盟はいまケベック州内の中小企業からも援助をうけている。ブロック會長は「事實、ケベック州における中小企業の態度は他州にくらべて最も進歩的であり、一週平均五十ないし七十五社が連盟に加入して來ている』と述べた。

人種差別の犯罪 オ州で嚴罰に

〔トロント〕オンタリオ州のマクマトリー檢事總長は州内の檢事に對し、人種差別を最大理由とする犯罪的行爲者に對する判決を重くするよう今週通達した。

今までは罰金だけですんでいた他人種排斥者には体刑を與えるように進言したもの。

一台馬車 目的地へ 十七カ月後に

〔アルバタ州ピースリバー〕トロントを十七カ月前出發した『ア州草原ピースリバーへ大行進』と銘打つたホロ馬車十八台（五十三人）のうち、わずか一台馬車と二人だけが二千六百哩を踏破して去る十七日目的地に安着した。

ジョン・ホートン（二一）と彼の姉バーブさん（二三）は最後まで頑張り通してたどりついたが、ここまで達するのに一万五千弗を消費したという。長途の旅行中人々たちが悪口ばかり投げかけたので『きつと成功してみせる』という意氣込みがあつたからだといつている。